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[NO. 330.]

T. J. Hutton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered as a new engagement.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agents—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in his name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1837.	Time from Sunrise to Sunset.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday, 6 48 44	6 11 50	For March, 1837.
2 Saturday, 6 48 44	6 11 50	
3 Sunday, 6 48 44	6 11 50	
4 Monday, 6 48 44	6 11 50	
5 Tuesday, 6 48 44	6 11 50	
6 Wednesday, 6 48 44	6 11 50	
7 Thursday, 6 48 44	6 11 50	

Dr. Thos. Harris & P. C. Caldwell
HAVE associated themselves in the

Practice of Medicine,
and pledge themselves to devote their entire attention to the several branches of their profession. There will be no additional charge for consultation in any case. One of the other may always be found at the any heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris.
March 1, 1837. 35f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Carolan are informed that his Books and Notes are in the hands of the subscriber. All persons indebted are notified, that if they are not settled immediately, that proceedings will be taken for their collection.
PA. 23, 1837. LEROY SPRINGER.

\$30 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg County, about the 1st of October last, a negro man by the name of JIM, aged about 27 years, and about 6 ft. high, of a yellow complexion. He was purchased of Darling Love, of Caswell county, and I suspect he is lurking about Read's Gold Mine, in that county. I will give the above reward to any person that will apprehend, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him.
JOHN K. HARRISON.
March 9, 1837. 35f

Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on or about the 25th of December last, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, (new) containing \$33.50—as follows: a twenty dollar bill, two five dollar bills, one three dollar bill and two twenty cent pieces in silver. The above money was taken from the subscriber by Gilbert Paul and Jerome Paul—they are about 16 or 17 years of age. They were seen walking from Columbia at one Armstrong's. I will give a reward of ten dollars for the apprehension of said Pauls, or either of them if confined in any jail.
SAMUEL BUCHANAN.
PA. 23, 1837. 35f

The Beautiful Stallion, YOUNG ADMIRAL NELSON.

WILL stand the ensuing Season, at the following places, viz: Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Charlotte, and every Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Lewis Dinwiddie, eight miles south of Charlotte, near the Camden road, and will be let to Mares at the following terms, viz: Ten Dollars the Season; Free Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service...if not then paid, the Mare will be considered as put by the Season; and Fifteen Dollars to ensure a Mare to be with foal...the owner parting with her before it is ascertained, forfeits the entrance. Young Admiral Nelson will be regular at his stands, (public days and unavoidable circumstances excepted.) All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, but I will not be responsible for any. The season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of June.

Description.—Young Admiral Nelson is a beautiful dapple grey dam, six years old this spring, full 16 hands high, handsome, marked, and very much the figure, size, and color of his sire, with the exception of his mane, tail, and legs, which are black, and possessing great muscular power.

Pedigree.

Young Admiral Nelson was got by old Admiral Nelson, of Virginia, the property of Col. John L. White; he by Madison; Madison by the old imported Diomedes, who was the sire of old Sir Archibald; old Admiral Nelson's dam was got by young Diomedes, and came of a full blooded Chickasaw mare; his green-dam by Bell Air; his great-grand-dam by the imported horse Black and all-black. Young Admiral Nelson's dam was got by Col. William Thompson's Bedford, of South Carolina, out of a Diomedes mare.
JOHN D. GRAHAM.
PA. 23, 1837. 37

40,000 LBS. BACON for sale by the subscriber.
—4140—
1500 Pounds of Lard.
PA. 23, 1837. W. F. ALEXANDER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Francis Sumner, dec'd. are requested to present their duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Those who purchased property at the sale of the effects of the deceased, are reminded that their notes are now due, and prompt payment will be required, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay up and give checks.
B. OATES,
Adm'r. with the will annexed.
PA. 23, 1837.

NOTICE.

ROBERT WILSON; living near the Turnpike Ford, on the Catawba River, enters as an Estray, one chestnut sorrel MARE, with a bright star in her forehead, and on the left side where the head joins the neck, a hard lump or wen about the size of an egg—she appears to have been lately foundered or otherwise disordered in her limbs. Valued at eighteen dollars.
ALEX. GREER, D. R.
PA. 14, 1837. 35f

The elegant and thorough bred HORSE McDUFF,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz: at the Charlotte Hotel on the 6th of March next, and on the 8th March at R. Peoples' Store in Providence Settlement and at T. R. Curston's Store, Lancaster Dis. S. C. on the 10th and 11th March, and from thence to Charlotte every 9th day during the season, and will render service at the low price of \$12 the single leap; \$20 the season; \$30 to ensure a Mare to be in foal, which shall be due as soon as the fact is ascertained or the property changed, with fifty cents to the Groom in every instance. Every care and attention will be paid to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any. McDUFF is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, in fine health, rising eleven years old. In appearance and purity of blood, he has but few equals. The season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 15th June.

Pedigree.—McDUFF was got by the celebrated Race Horse Washington, he by Timoleon, and Timoleon by the justly renowned horse Sir Archibald. Washington's dam was the celebrated Arabiana by the imported Citron. McDUFF's dam was Col. E. H. Jones's fine blood mare Perfection, who was by Sir Archibald, her dam by Bell's old Florist, (the best race horse in America of his day.) her grand dam by Bell Air, her g. g. grand dam by Colar, g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Why-not.

Performances.—McDUFF made his first appearance on the True Hill Course at Richmond, Virginia, the Spring he was four years old. He was started for the Proprietor's Purse, 2 mile heats, which was won by Collier, at three heats, McDUFF second in the race. He was then travelled to Charlottesville, Va., and started for the Jockey Club Purse of \$400, three mile heats, which he won at two heats, beating Col. Gail's celebrated mare Morgiana and others. He did not run again until Fall 1833, when he was travelled to Hillsborough, N. C., and started for the Jockey Club Purse of \$350, three mile heats, which he won at two heats with ease, beating Mr. J. J. Harrison's Betty Red, Mr. Ballock's Edith Spitch, and others; time, 1st heat, 5m. 1s.; 2nd heat, 5m. 33s.—See Turf Register, Vol. 2, page 146. He was then travelled to the Buffalo races, in very bad order, and was beaten. He was then carried to Warrenton and beaten by Collier, who is considered the best race horse in Virginia—McDUFF second in the race. He was then travelled to Scotland Neck, N. C., and started for the Jockey Club Purse, two mile heats, which he won at two heats, beating Mr. Baker's Avarilla by Archibald, Mr. West's Maria West, by Marston, who afterwards was sold for \$2500, and Mr. Ballock's Ratscatcher, by Napoleon. He was then travelled through the snow to Wilmington, N. C., and started in three days after he arrived, for the Jockey Club Purse, three mile heats, winning the first and third heats in great style, beating Mr. Levan's Rob Roy, Mr. Davis's Black Snake, &c. McDUFF was then purchased by Capt. L. Williamson, of Virginia, and put in training for Fall 1831. He was travelled to Liberty, and started for the Jockey Club Purse, three mile heats which was won by Red-heel, one of the best race horses in Virginia. This was a hard contested race, and run in uncommonly fine time—1st heat, 5m. 32s.; 2d heat, 5m. 27s. (course little short of a mile.) He was then run at Hillsborough, and beaten, (as it was thought) by the boy not being able to hold him while running in deep mud. He was then travelled to Warrenton, where he was started for the Proprietor's Purse two mile heats, which he won at three heats, beating a field of five horses, among them, Mr. Ballock's Double Archibald, Mr. Harrison's Post Mistress, Mr. West's Tom Brown, &c. He was then travelled, during a most inclement season, and was twice on the road nearly dying with the cholera, to Chowan, where he was started two mile heats, in wretched order, and bad health, which he lost, but all present agreed that he was unfit to run, and had been badly prepared. Few horses have run more races in so short a time, and but few more successful. His fine color, blood and appearance, will entitle him to rank among the first Stallions of the day. His color, some of which are now four years old, bid fair, in size and appearance, to sustain the high reputation of their ancestry.
WM. F. JOHNSON.
Saratoga Springs N. Y. PA. 1837. 34f

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Late from the Indians.

(From the Georgian of Feb. 21.)
Another Battle—Captain Mellen Killed!

The steam packet Cincinnati, Capt. Curry, arrived last evening from Gary's Ferry. To Capt. Gale, we are indebted for the Jacksonville Courier of Thursday last, from which we extract the following intelligence: The life of another gallant officer has been yielded as a sacrifice to retarding the honor of his country's arms, and the humanity still dwells over the desolation of Florida, without the punishment he deserves. We cannot believe that the war is at an end. We fear that the troops with Jimp is but the prelude to renewed hostilities. But—on shall see.

(From the Jacksonville Courier, 16th inst.)
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

To the Editor: BLACK CREEK, 14th Feb. 1837.

Sir—the steamboat John Story arrived at this place this morning, in which Lieut. Col. Fanning and Capt. Piety, of the U. S. Army came passengers. They report that a battle took place on the morning of the 9th at Encampment Mores, at the head of Lake Monroe. This post was attacked at 5 o'clock in the morning, and a brisk fire kept up by both parties until 6 o'clock, when the Indians retired. Col. Fanning was in command of about 250 regulars and Capt. Piety in command of 20 friendly Indians. Capt. Mellen, U. S. Army was killed. Lt. J. T. Laughlin and 14 privates were wounded. The hostiles were estimated at 3 or 400 strong. When the Indians retired, the friendly Indians yelled at and taunted them all they could to make them renew the attack—but not a syllable or gun was heard from them. This account, as far as it goes, you may depend upon. I had it from Capt. Piety. In haste, yours, &c.

The above intelligence is confirmed by the arrival at this place on Tuesday night last of the steamer Cincinnati, Capt. Curry. The attack on Fort Mellon (Encampment Mores) at Lake Monroe, was made, it is supposed by Philip and his gang. The battle was furiously contested. The loss on the side of the hostiles is not known.

The Santee was lying off from the Lake not far from the Fort, in wait of the embarkation of the Troops to transport them to Volusia, in obedience to an order of Gen. Jess. Lieut. Thomas left the Post during the engagement, and succumbed in getting on board the Santee, played upon the hostiles the six pounder from the boat with great effect.

This action must have taken place before the information of the trace could have been received by those Indians who made the attack. Information of it had not been received by Col. Fanning. The forces at Fort Mellon returned to Volusia on the 11th. No Indians having been seen about the Fort from the 8th up to the 11th.

It is the general opinion that the above affair will not break up the trace now existing, nor have any effect on the course the Indians will pursue in relation to closing the war by yielding themselves up for removal.

The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, has the following from its Frankfurt Correspondent:—

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23.

Col. Blanding and Mr. Forney arrived here last evening. There seems to be a favorable feeling here towards the South Carolina amendments to the Great Rail Road charter. I am of opinion that so far as the amendments do not regard the conferring of Banking powers on the corporation, there will not be a formidable opposition to them. As for the Banking powers, I understand they may or may not be adopted, without in the least affecting the other portions of the amendments. I do not see why those members of the Legislature, who are solicitous for a new Bank, may not be induced to consent to lay aside their scheme, for one which promises so much greater and incalculable benefits to the country. The Rail Road Bank would be based on a safe capital, furnished mostly by other States, and having the faith and wealth of several of them pledged for its solvency and the redemption of its notes.

Proposed water works at Vicksburg, Mississippi.—There is a petition circulating in this town for the establishment of water works, which a writer in the Vicksburg Sentinel, says can readily be constructed by raising the water of the Mississippi, (as at Fair Mount on the Schuylkill, Philadelphia) by steam or water power to a reservoir on the Court House Square, whence the whole city can be readily and amply supplied. It is stated that there are three millions of dollars of combustible property at Vicksburg, and that the works would cost \$300,000, and yield ten per cent dividend. Insurance now is very high, say three per cent. The water of the great river is celebrated for its purity and unfermentable properties. Whale ships in their voyages have found it retain its drinkable properties for three years, and Mr. Jefferson thought so highly of it that he had hogheads of it exported to his seat at Monticello.

Curious Calculation.—Lord Chesterfield was a great enemy to snuff taking—indeed tobacco in every shape was his aversion. He calculated that every inveterate snuff taker, takes one pinch every ten minutes—every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of wiping and blowing the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and a half. This, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff taking day, amounts to two hours and 24 minutes out of every natural day—or one day out of every ten—or 36 days in a year. Thus if the practice shall be persisted in for forty years, two entire years of a snuff taker's life, would be devoted to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it.—Boston Mercantile Journal.

The Arsenal at Fayetteville.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

We are glad to find that active preparations are making to commence immediately the construction of this important work. The ground is being enclosed, and a large number of workmen are engaged, who are expected speedily to commence the work. It will be recollected that the site selected is on Haymount, about a mile west of the Town House.

On this subject, we have procured a copy of the following interesting letter from Capt. Bradford, which will give the public a better idea of the extent and importance of the Arsenal, than has yet been conveyed:

FAYETTEVILLE, 3d Feb. 1837.

To E. L. Winslow, Esq. President of Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

SIR—I take pleasure in complying with your request to be furnished with information in relation to the rank, magnitude and extent of the United States' Arsenal about to be erected at this place, and an estimate of the amount of materials of every kind which will be consumed in its construction.

There are four classes of Arsenals. The first class embraces mere places for the deposit of munitions for the issue within a limited district. The second, besides being places of deposit like the first, are furnished with the means of repairing, arms and refitting damaged stores. The third in addition, are places of limited construction, the fourth and most important class, possess not only all the functions of the other classes, but are also places of general and extended fabrication and construction, requiring the aid of steam or water power. Among the latter class the "North Carolina Arsenal," to be erected in this town is ranked; but, as Congress, in giving authority for its establishment, designed it to be "the great place of construction and deposit for the South," its magnitude will be greatly increased over that of any other Arsenal of the same class now existing in the country.

The Arsenal pile will consist of about twenty-five buildings of all sizes, disposed upon the sides of a square of five hundred feet in extent, connected by a brick wall; the Arsenal, or great house of deposit for the stores, occupying the centre of the square. The construction of these buildings will require from three to four years, and the disbursements for that purpose will be from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars per annum.—Should Congress decide to appropriate that amount however, the entire completion of the Arsenal may be extended to five years.

These constructions will necessarily require a great extent of building materials of every description, as much of which it is intended to draw from within the State as its resources will afford.

When the working force is completely organized and the work well in progress, the employed will be eighty or a hundred strong. This number will not be materially varied throughout the operations. It will consist of Carpenters, Stone Cutters, Stone and Brick Masons, Smiths, Brick Makers, and Laborers, together with the usual number of Master Workmen, Foremen, Overseers, &c. for supervision.

After the Arsenal buildings shall have been wholly completed, the steady routine of military duty will be begun. For execution of these there will be required about thirty-five enlisted men, artisans and laborers, and a force of about the same number of skilled hired mechanics, including among their number, Carpenters, Carriage Makers, Wheelwrights, Smiths, Painters, Saddlers, Harness Makers, &c. etc. making the whole force to be constantly employed, about seventy strong.

Although an accurate estimate may not be made of the amount of the various kinds of materials which will be consumed in the construction of the Arsenal, and in the accomplishment of the objects of its erection, yet any one will be enabled, from the above data, to perceive that it will be very considerable.

Among the numerous kinds of materials commonly required for the peculiar operations of such an establishment, there will be consumed the greatest amount of Cast and Wrought Iron, and White Oak and Cypress Timber, for the construction of garrison, sea-coast, siege, and field gun-carriages. The appropriations to these necessary for their management, will consume much more, as will also the variety of other implements, &c. the enumeration of which would only serve to swell this communication beyond a proper limit.

The Rail Road contemplated to be constructed from this town to the Western portion of the State, would, if it were now completed, greatly aid the operations upon the Arsenal by affording facilities for procuring materials and subsistence—and there can be no doubt, that at a future time, it will be the principal source whence all its supplies will be furnished.

With much respect, I am, sir, your obdt. servt.

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD.

Capt. Or. Dep. Com'g. N. C. Art.

Supreme Court.—Since our last, Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in *Falls et al. v. Birchett et al.* in Equity from Lincoln, affirming the order appealed from. Also, in *Webb et al. Duas, Adm'r.* in Equity from Wake; Report set aside and another account ordered.

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in *Brown v. Brown*, in Equity, from Wake; Bill dismissed. Also, in *Clapp et al. v. Fogleman*, in Equity, from Guilford, affirming the decree below. Also, in *Harris, Ex'r. v. Horner*, in Equity, from Orange, ordering an account. Also, in *Nisbitt v. Stewart, Ex'r. from Irredell*, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *State Bank v. Roberts*, from Wake, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Sikes et al. v. Baughn* from Tyrrell; new trial granted.

Gaston, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in *State v. Benton*, from Sampson, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below. Also, in *McDonnell, Ex'r. v. Morehead et al.* in Equity from Rockingham; Bill dismissed.

More idiosyncrasy, adulation and royalty.

The servants of the crown in this city have subscribed \$1000 to buy an ill-looking chaise, sacrilegiously made out of the timbers of the Constitution frigate, for General Jackson to ride in at the inauguration of his nominee. Vivat Rex.—New York Star.

Stick to Your Candidate.—A Harrison man and a Van Buren man recently met—"Hurra for Harrison," said the first. "Hurra for the Devil," said the spunky Vanite. "Very well," retorted the Harrison man, "you stick to your candidate and I'll stick to mine."

Public Notice has been given in the official paper that the President's House will be open from one to three o'clock this day. The following paragraph accompanied the notice:—(Nat. Int.)

The Jackson Cheese.—The great cheese which was made in offering to Mr. Jefferson, as the most appropriate present which the farming class could tender to the President—the first who brought their influence to bear with its full and proper weight in the public Administration—is evoked by the mammoth cheese which a patriotic citizen of New York (Colonel Macpherson) sent more than a year ago to President Jackson. The Jefferson cheese, presented by the citizens of Cheshire, Massachusetts, weighed seven hundred and fifty pounds. The New York present is nearly four feet in diameter, two feet thick, and weighs four hundred pounds. It was transported through the State of New York with great parade to the place where it was shipped. It reached Washington accompanied with a splendidly patriotic emblematic envelope. We understand the President designs to offer this great cheese, which is finely flavored and in fine preservation, to his fellow-citizens who visit him on Wednesday next. Mr. Jefferson's cheese was the banquet of the east room in its unfinished State. The New York present will be served up in the hall of the President's mansion.—Globe.

THE PRESIDENT'S "AT HOME"

Presuming that our readers may have a disposition to know what passed at the Residence of the President—we had nearly again written it, the Palace—on the 22d instant, the day on which, according to previous public notice the House was open, we copy the following account of the matter from the Metropolitan of yesterday:

The President's Levee, on the 22d, was attended by a dense throng, all anxious to attend themselves of that last opportunity to be afforded to the public at large of thus testifying their respect and veneration for the great and good old man. An unusually large number of children appeared among the company, brought by their parents for the purpose of carrying the recollection, through future years, of having touched the hand, and of having been welcomed by the kindly smile of President Jackson.

Due honor was done to the famous cheese, which was freely distributed to all desiring it. Its flavor was not less rich and fine than its proportions were gigantic. It seemed scarcely possible, for the busy servants and busy company to make any very sensible inroads upon its bulk.

The President appeared very infirm, and received his visitors seated, contrary to his usual practice on former occasions. He retired early from the rooms.

In the morning a committee from the Republicans of New York presented to the President a beautiful finished phonon, made from the old timbers of the frigate Constitution. It will be remembered that it was some years ago in contemplation to break up the Constitution as unnecessary, from which fate she was rescued by the President, under whose order she was completely rebuilt at the navy yard at Boston. A suitable address was made by Daniel Jackson, Esq. of New York, at the head of the committee, to which the President made a reply, from which we select the following sentence:

"I appreciate fully the value of the gift in the motives of the givers, and rejoice in the thought that, if the broken ribs of the renowned vessel which once bore our gallant tars to victory are now destined to bear the wreck of an old soldier to his repose, it has been my good fortune to give new and stout timbers to the ship, as the resuscitated Constitution, which, I hope, may conduct, under her fortunate name and destiny, other naval heroes to future triumphs."—Nat. Int.

The committee had taken up the case of Alfred Hocker, appointed a Post Master, and had called on the Post Master General for information on that subject. They have received an answer to that call, in which Mr. Kendall informs them that Congress have nothing to do with the subject of appointments or removals, unless they think proper to impeach the President of the United States for mal-conduct in office; then they can have the papers and the information required, but not otherwise. Having performed this part of his duty, he kindly recommends to the committee, not to attempt the prosecution of an individual (Hocker) for a mistake in judgment in the discharge of an official duty. [That mistake in judgment was carrying off the pole books, &c.]

Mr. Forsyth against the Press.—The Secretary of State has discontinued the seven copies of the National Intelligencer taken by the Department for the use of the Foreign Ministers resident abroad, and which have been heretofore so taken by every administration of whatever party, for near forty years. This little act is produced by the strictures of the Intelligencer on the War Message of the President. The Editors of the Intelligencer have determined, however, to send the paper to the Ministers who have thus usually received it, whether it shall be paid for or no.—Fay. Obs.

Method of preserving Cabbages so as to have them good till late in the spring.—Make a trench in the driest sandy ground, nine inches wide, and of equal depth, place a row of cabbages, with the roots upwards, contiguous to each other. Fill the cavities about them, with some dry straw, and then shovel the earth up to the stalks on each side, almost as high as the roots shaping it like the roof of a house. The cabbage will come out in May as sound as when they were put in, and the outer green leaves will be turned quite white. As they are not apt to keep well after they are taken out, two or three at a time may be taken as they are wanted for use and the breach immediately closed up with straw and earth as before.

From the Richmond Whig of February 24th.

Investigating Committee.

The talented and indefatigable gentleman at the head of this Committee (Mr. Wise) continues under every discouragement to persevere in the discharge of his duties. He has again arraigned Amos Kendall before him and propounded questions, which the forbidden to be answered by the drilled majority, were to indicate to the people the justice of Amos' claim to the title of "heaven-born," and furnish some idea of the corrupt speculations and general profligacy of the missions of the palace.

The determination of the Committee not to inquire into the purchase of public lands by officers of the Government, and not to investigate the causes of removals, will be duly appreciated by the public.

It appears from the "Spy in Washington," whose letters we subjoin, that Judge White has given in his testimony. The veracity of "the Greatest and Best" is brought directly into issue, and the impartial will be inclined to think that it suffers somewhat from the collision with Judge White. He, after the fashion of the Hero, accompanies his testimony with vouchers—the deposition of two witnesses positively affirming a fact, which the Genl. denies.

Judge White also furnishes proof of the charge, that Genl. Jackson did say that he ought not to be a Candidate for the Presidency, but should run on the Van Buren ticket as Vice, instead of Col. Johnson who was to be otherwise provided for.

We give the article from the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 16.

Mr. Kendall has again been before the committee, of which Mr. Wise is Chairman, and among other interrogatories propounded to him, he was asked whether he did or did not know of associations or combinations of Government officers, for the purpose of influencing elections, and controlling the public press.

His reply in substance was that he knew only such associations as were formed to discuss principles, without reference to men.

He was asked if he would describe or explain the character and nature of those associations? But this question the majority of the committee refused to put.

He was asked whether he did or did not know of the organization of the Hickory Club. This question the majority of the committee refused to put.

While Mr. Kendall was before the committee, it was stated in substance, by a member, who read a letter to substantiate the statement, that an eastern company had been formed with a very large capital to purchase Chickasaw lands; that the parties had no doubt of being able to manage the Indians, but that as the purchase must be confirmed by the President of the United States, it was indispensably necessary to secure an influence at Washington. That for this purpose application was made to Mr. Amos Kendall who was admitted as a partner without advancing any money. That a purchase was accordingly made of the Chickasaw tribe, and confirmed by the President; and that it was supposed the company had realized a net profit of nearly \$1,000,000. After which statement a question was propounded to Mr. Kendall, to elicit the facts in this case. The majority of the committee refused to let it be put.

The committee have passed a resolution declaring that they will not inquire into the purchase of public lands by officers of the Government, except in cases where such officers are prohibited by law from purchasing.

The committee have also published a resolution, declaring that they will not inquire into the causes of removals from or appointments to public office, in the several departments of the government.

The celebrated Indian Chief John Ross, is now in this city, and is to be examined as a witness. The Committee of investigation have given in writing a question that he may prepare an answer, and which in substance, as I understand it, is as follows:

Whether he was or was not offered a very large sum of money, to consent that a clause should be inserted in the Cherokee treaty, to meet the Gulfian case, and whether such offer was or was not made by any person employed under any department of the Government.

My next letter will be devoted to this subject. The case is well worthy a more elaborate examination than any time will permit. It is recommended to the consideration of the philanthropist and the patriot. It is a specimen of the wrongs which have been inflicted, through our government upon the unlettered savage of the wilderness, by civilized, educated, polished men.

Judge White has given a long and general answer to the interrogatory propounded to him. It embraces, among other things, a letter from General Jackson to Mr. Huntman, a member of Congress from Tennessee. It was said that the President had declared, that Huntman was "on the fence." The honorable member addressed a letter to General Jackson, enquiring whether he had made such a declaration? The President replied, and denies the charge. In his letter of denial, he abuses Judge White very unceremoniously, and authorizes Huntman to let the Judge see the answer. Judge White files with the committee of investigation this denial of Gen. Jackson, and attaches to it the certificate of two gentlemen of high standing that the charge against the President is true, and that he did say—Huntman was on the fence.

Judge White also files with his answer to the interrogatory of the committee, a letter from Orville Bradley, Esq., a gentleman of very great respectability, which details a communication between the said Bradley and Gen. Jackson, on the subject of the Presidency. This letter states that Gen. Jackson made the distinct proposition to him (Bradley) as a friend of Judge White, that he should decline being a candidate for the office of President, and serve as Vice President, on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren. Bradley adds, that Gen. Jackson, laughing, said—As for Col. Johnson, we must try and provide for him some other way.

Whatever may be the effect of such developments as these upon the present generation, posterity will turn with loathing from the history of that man, who could thus degrade the exalted station of President of the United States, by becoming a mountebank, trafficking politician.

THE SPIRIT OF WASHINGTON.

Gov. Cass is not to be recalled from France—so says the Metropolitan, on the President's authority. In France or America, the developments before the Court Martial at Frederick, have stripped him of his pre-existing reputation of an able Secretary of War.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

PRACTICAL WIT.

Resolutions were a few days ago introduced into the Legislature of New York, glorifying our President, as the "Greatest and Best" of men and statesmen. Whereupon, the Whigs set their wits to work, and never was a party so gored as the glorifiers were, with weapons drawn from the Jackson armory. One of them offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That General Jackson's delineation of the character of a Patriot President, in his celebrated Letter to Mr. Monroe, and his recommendation to the latter, in filling the various offices of the Government, to make his selection of candidates from the best talents and character of the country, without distinction of party, and thus by destroying the hydra party spirit, to become instead of the President of a faction, the President of the whole country, were as wise as they were patriotic, and only required the sanction of his own high example to give them full and salutary effect.

The party could not stand up to the rack, and laid it on the table. Their illustrious President's practice had been so cutting a satire upon his precept, that they could not have passed a severer condemnation upon the one than by approving the other!

Another Whig then rose, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That General Jackson's Executive recommendation in favor of limiting the Presidential term to four years was sound in principle, and should be carried out in practice.

Here, again, the glorifiers were struck dumb, and laid it on the table.

Another Whig here arose, and expressed his surprise that there should be so much reluctance manifested, by the glorifiers, in sustaining the opinions of their great Idol—and concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That General Andrew Jackson, in predicting that when members of Congress obtained appointments to office in the National Government, "corruption would be the order of the day," showed himself as much a Prophet as a Patriot.

Laid on the table again. Afraid to vote in the affirmative, lest they offend the Hero—and not daring to vote in the negative, and thereby condemn the orthodox principle! Poor fellows they were—in a strait betwixt two," and knew not which to choose.

Mr. Selby then rose, and, adverted to the period when Mr. Van Buren's paper, the Albany Argus, was in the habit of ridiculing the "greatest and best" as "miserable jacks," who, though now the concentrated essence of true Democratic Republicanism, did not, in 1824, when Van was opposed to the General, "possess one feeling in common with the Republican party." Mr. Selby said, that anticipating a unanimous vote in favor of the resolution which he was about to offer, rescuing the reputation of the President from the reproaches of the Albany Argus, he offered the following:

Resolved, That the State Printer in asserting that General Jackson did "not possess one feeling in common with the Republican Party," either utterly misapprehended or grossly misrepresented the principles and character of our venerable President.

The editor of the Argus was present, and the effect of this resolution upon his nerves, it is said, may be better imagined than described. All the old villifiers of Gen. Jackson, among the Albany Regency, it is said, looked as if they were cut to the back bone. But this resolution, like the others, was laid on the table, and, as the Baltimore Chronicle remarks, the slander of the Albany Argus is unexpurgated!

We have never seen a more complete demonstration, than the foregoing resolutions afford, of the departure of a man in office, from the principles which he professed while he was seeking office! The history of Jackson's administration, indeed, forms a most bitter satire upon his professions and pledges when he was a candidate. Had he been foretold on the 4th of March, 1829, how widely he would depart from his promises, like the Israelitish King, he would have asked, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do these things?"

Perpetual Motion.—The Macra, Ga., Messenger states that this great ultimatum in machines, has without doubt been arrived at in that town by Dr. Springfield. The machine is said to be very simple, the whole consisting of a very few pieces, yet comprising the most ingenious and most perfect principles of mechanism. The sample exhibited by the Doctor is comprised within a square frame of about eighteen inches, and when put together starts itself, and runs with considerable velocity, and it is probable that on a larger scale it would have power sufficient to propel other machinery. The editor concludes by saying—"One thing is certain it is a perpetual motion, and there can be no deception about it."

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

A Thousand Dollar Ox.—A great ox fattened by William Felt, Esq., of Madison county, was sold to Sandy Welch, who keeps the great eating-house corner of Broadway and Ann street, and Matthew Harpel, of Washington market, for the round sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. It was estimated that the quarters of meat would weigh five hundred pounds each.—*Jour. of Com.*

Save my Curls.—The Newburg Gazette—so doubt its Editor is an ill-natured, musty, snarling, snapping old Bachelor—says, that at a late fire in that village, a buxom widow, fat, fair, and forty, whose local habitation and stock of worldly gear was enveloped in the devouring element, was vociferously entreated by her friends from without to make her escape, and come out of the flaming tenement—"Indeed," says she very coolly, "that I shan't, until I have found my curls."—*Rail. Reg.*

We are sorry that we cannot give much better account of Congress to-day than we have been able to do in the House of Representatives for several days past. The Senate yesterday transacted business from 11 to half past one o'clock, and then adjourned, to enable those Senators who were so disposed to pay their respects at the President's House, opened for an hour or two, according to previous public notice, for the reception of visitors. The House of Representatives, entrapped by the absurd usage which requires a suspension of its rules of proceeding to enable it to receive almost any motion, (which suspension requires the votes of two-thirds of the House to effect it,) was unable to take a recess from 1 past 1 to 4 o'clock, though a majority desired it. The consequence was, that, soon after 2 o'clock, the House found itself without a quorum, and, after endeavoring for an hour in vain to obtain a quorum for business, was fain to adjourn for want of one.

There was on the docket of the House of Representatives something like eight hundred bills to be acted upon; and the committees go on adding daily to the number. Meanwhile, time runs. Seven business days only of the session now remain.—*Nat. Int.*

Our readers will perceive by the report of Saturday's proceedings of the Senate, that the bill to modify and reduce the existing tariff of duties on imports has passed that body, and been sent to the other branch of the Legislature for concurrence. Almost all the articles comprised in the bill are those coming within the class of non-protected articles. On these it is proposed to abolish the duty entirely, and about this there was no division of sentiment and no debate. A few of the articles in the bill, however, such as salt, spirits, and some others, bearing a duty of twenty per cent. and upwards, fall within the protected class, and on these it is proposed to reduce the duty at once one-half. This reduction being deemed an infraction of the compromise act of 1833, gave rise to all the able and animated debate which has occurred on the bill during the last week. Mr. Clay, the father of that beneficent measure, (the compromise bill,) closed the debate on Saturday by one of his most powerful and eloquent efforts, in a very impressive appeal to the Senate to preserve inviolate that favorite measure. But his efforts were not successful, his motion to exclude the disputed articles from the bill being lost by a majority of one vote. The publication of the debate which will be given as early as practicable, will disclose the various grounds on which gentlemen voted on both sides of this question.

In the House of Representatives, an effort was made in Saturday evening's sitting to have the body of the Senate's bill, with some slight modification, annexed as an amendment to the fortification bill; but it failed by a vote of the House, (against the decision of the Chair,) declaring it not to be in order to propose it as an amendment to that bill.—*ib.*

The adroitness with which Mr. Letcher succeeded, in the House of Representatives, four years ago, in engraving upon the stock of a House bill the Senate bill, which by this means became a law, now known by the Compromise Act, has been much celebrated, and not more than the cleverness of the achievement deserved. But we doubt whether it equalled in dexterity a movement of the member from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell,) whose familiarity with Congressional tactics enabled him, on Saturday last, having the majority on his side, (as the event proved,) to incorporate in the bill making the annual appropriations for fortifications, a provision for distributing the surplus revenue which shall be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1838, on the same principles as by the act of last session the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of last January was directed to be distributed (or deposited) with the several States.

To understand the importance of that experimental knowledge of the rules which enables a member to get such a proposition before the House at this period of the session, it should be noted that, had he moved it as an independent amendment, the *Previous Question* might have been called upon him, which, being agreed to, would have precluded his or any other amendment. He took advantage, therefore, of a depending amendment, to move his proposition as an amendment to the amendment, which contained within itself many important provisions for particular objects of appropriation, (not, technically, to the bill.) The *Previous Question* would have cut off the depending amendments, in which some members of the House felt a deep interest. The consequence of this was, that, when the *Previous Question* was ultimately called, it was not sustained by a majority. The House was therefore brought to a direct vote on Mr. Bell's proposition, and it was carried. It became part of the bill, and is a part, and a very material part of the Fortification bill, as it has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate.—*ib.*

A Public Dinner, in testimony of continued personal regard and undiminished confidence in his gallantry and patriotism, was last week tendered to Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, at Richmond, by a number of citizens, and members of the Legislature of Virginia. It was declined by the General, on the ground of the delicacy of his position, as a military man, with the result of an official inquiry in his case then yet in suspense, (which has been since still further suspended by the Executive.)

It is now palpable to the shallowest observer, that the House of Representatives in adopting Mr. Wise's resolution for enquiry into the condition of the Executive Department, meant nothing more than to throw a tub to a whale. They could no longer refuse enquiry and openly screen Whitney and other delinquents, without a loss of public confidence. They therefore change the mode of screening delinquencies, and by yielding to investigation sought to promote the opinion, either that it was their conviction no abuses existed, or if they did that they were determined upon their exposure. How the promise thus given to the people has been realized, the history of the investigation answers, and it is too plain to be denied that it was and is the purpose of the drilled majority of the House, to another enquiry which they were compelled to suffer to be instituted. Every effort is made to baffle the investigation, and obstacles interposed at every step. We hope a contemporary is right in saying, that "the People see these things and mark them—and they will remember them too when the 'avenging hour' shall come."—*Richmond Whig.*

It deserves to be noticed among the incidents of the day, as we find it narrated in letters from Washington, that Mr. McKean, Senator from Pennsylvania, has addressed a Letter to the Legislature of his State, responding to the Resolutions approving the Expunging vote of the Senate. He declares himself opposed to the resolution which has been expunged, and says, that if he had been well enough to have been in the Senate at the time, he would have offered a resolution to rescind it; and that, if his resolution was negatived, then, he would have voted against the Expunging resolution. He declares it to be his solemn conviction that no legislative body has the right to mutilate its Journals, which ought to be kept sacred, as an evidence of the wisdom or folly of the Representatives of the People.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Among the bills ordered to a third reading in the Senate, on Thursday, were two, the passage of which would entitle the present Congress to the grateful acknowledgments of the community in which we live, and to the approbation of humane and just men every where. We refer to the bill to establish a Criminal Court (that is, to separate the criminal jurisdiction in the District of Columbia. These bills being in their character and objects so wholly unexceptionable, there is good reason to hope that, having passed the Senate, they will also find favor with the House of Representatives.—*ib.*

Abolition Movement.—The Abolition Convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has adjourned, after the formation of a State Society—appointing Lecturers to traverse that State, and Committees to address its free people of color, its working men, and the community at large, with arguments adapted to operate on each—resolving to raise a fund of \$10,000 for incendiary purposes—and adopting various resolutions, declaring that slavery is sin; that slaveholders are sinners; that it is unchristian to entertain prejudice against color, &c. &c. Yes, mark this, an Address is to be prepared to the working men of Pennsylvania, setting forth that Slavery has a tendency to degrade the laborer of the North! Therefore, it ought to be abolished.

A Heroine.—Mr. Wardwell, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Benj. Gannett, widow of Deborah Gannett, a soldier of the revolution: read twice and committed. ["This is a most singular case, as the following statement of facts will show. It appears from the report that the maiden name of the said Deborah Gannett was Deborah Sampson, of Sharon, Massachusetts. That she enlisted in the army of the revolution, under the assumed name of 'Robert Short-leaf,' served faithfully for nearly three years, until the close of the war, when she was honorably discharged. She was at the capture of Cornwallis, was wounded at Terrytown by a musket ball, which was never extracted; the effects of which wound followed her through life. She received a pension from the Government until the year 1827, when she died. The said Benjamin Gannett is represented to be a poor, but honest man. Has expended a considerable sum of money from time to time on account of the disabilities of his wife, the effect of the hardships she endured, and the wound she received while in the service. The marriage took place in the year 1784, a year after the war."]—*ib.*

NEW YORK, FEB. 23.

Washington's Birth Day.—"What's that music?" said a gentleman this morning at breakfast. "I know not," said another. "You don't," said a third gentleman, "the more shame for you. Why this is Washington's birth day!" "Washington," said the first, "who's that? Oh, ah, yes the father of his country. I had almost forgotten, it's so long since." "Very true," rejoined the second speaker, "the founder of our country and its glorious liberties is forgotten, while *Jo Pannas* and thunders of artillery are daily deafening our ears for the triumph of some political chieftain, whose father, probably, was among the Hessians at the great general captured at Trenton." So we go. Some few of our fine military companies and the "Old Guards" of veterans have, however, done honor to his memory this beautiful day, that recalls his bright deeds.—*Star.*

Niagara Ship Canal.—Among the bills before the House of Representatives is one, which we are only lately apprised of, for the construction of a Ship Canal round Niagara Falls. This bill was reported by Mr. Hard, of New York, from the Committee on Roads and Canals. The bill proposes to appropriate half a million of dollars, and directs the work to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon such one of the proposed routes as will best promote the internal defence and commercial interests of the country. We know of few objects more worthy of national expenditure, and fewer still, the value of which would so far transcend the amount of any probable expenditure upon it.—*Nat. Int.*

Increase of the Army.—The Senate of the United States have passed a bill, by a vote of 36 to 13, to increase the military establishment of the United States. This bill provides that there shall be added to each company of artillery of the Army of the United States, one sergeant major, in lieu of the present first sergeant, one quarter master sergeant, two corporals, and fifty-eight privates; and to each company of infantry, one sergeant major, in lieu of the present first sergeant, one quarter master sergeant, one sergeant, two corporals, and fifty-eight privates; and to each company of dragoons, one sergeant major, in lieu of the present first sergeant, one quarter master sergeant, and one saddler, which saddler, in addition to his clothing and subsistence, shall be allowed twenty dollars per month.—*ib.*

Public Schools.—A correspondent of a Southern paper speaks in the following terms of the Public School System in New England—of which, above all her other admirable institutions, her people have just cause to be proud.

"The School Houses of New England have been called the fortresses of New England. You see them in the country every two miles or less, almost on every important road—and every body knows or ought to know, that New England is cut up with roads—half roads—I was going to say. These Free Schools, where the poor are educated at the expense of the rich, I verily believe, give that very peculiarity, of which I have spoken, to the whole Yankee nation. They arouse and stimulate whatever of intellect there is in a man. They foster enterprise and emulation. They educate to a certain extent all the people. Hence, New England men have the benefit that Education always gives, an ardent thirst for knowledge and for intellectual and moral achievement. They aim high, and reach high. Work they must or starve, for the soil is not the bountiful giver of the fruits of a soil under a Southern sun—the climate is cold—the summers are short—and then comes growing November, and fiercely raging winter, with its ice and its storms, so that one man then eats up from October to May what may be gathered the rest of the time. Thus necessity demands the exercise of every faculty, and their Free Schools teach all how to use them to the best advantage.

"In the large towns and cities, every thing is done to stimulate and arouse the boy. The most perfect equality exists in all Schools. The poorest boy in the Free School feels as high and as proud as the son of the richest. 'You do not mean,' said Governor Barbour of Virginia, after visiting the suburb school at Boston, which he admired very much, 'that these Schools are free?' 'Indeed I do,' said the school committee man.—'You remember the boy that got the medal in the class we have just examined, and the boy that lost it! The first is the son of that wood-sawyer there, (pointing to a man who was sawing wood in the street) and the 2d is the son of John Quincy Adams, the President of the United States.' The Virginian started in astonishment at a spectacle like this, and no longer wondered at the prosperity of New England."

Norfolk Va. Feb. 14.

We regret to learn that the Dwelling House of Henry A. Wise Esq. of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, was destroyed by fire during the past week. Mrs. W. was absent at the time and on her return, found the building in flames. We did not learn the extent of the loss.—*Bacon.*

A Duel was fought a few days since near Alexandria, between Mr. Schley of the Maryland Legislature, and Wm. Cost Johnson, late a member of Congress from that state. The former was attended by Messrs. Jenifer and Pickens, and the latter by Messrs. Wise and Campbell, of S. C. On the first fire, both parties were wounded—Mr. Schley in the thigh, and Mr. Johnston in the knee. A reconciliation then took place.

"Stop my paper, sir.—I have ordered you to stop my paper a dozen times, and yet it continues to come—why don't you stop it." This is a question with which every newspaper publisher is now and then greeted. Many subscribers either do not or will not understand that there is a right way and a wrong way to order a paper to be stopped. They imagine that all they have to do is to write to the printer to "stop my paper—why don't you stop my paper?" The Boston Transcript says that in nine cases out of ten, the answer is, "because, sir, you have not settled your account." Go to the printing office, pay all you owe, and order it to be stopped, and then if it continues to come, the printer only will be to blame.



Charlotte:

Friday, March 10, 1837.

The following gentlemen were elected, on Monday last, Commissioners of the town for the ensuing year, viz:

- JAMES T. ARBUTHNOT,
- PETER M. BROWN,
- LEWIS BRIDGES,
- MILES HILL,
- JOSEPH SMITH.

Our Superior Court adjourned on Friday, after a session of two weeks, leaving the docket unfinished. Very few cases of importance were tried. The only criminal case tried, was James Roller for stealing wool from William Lucky's mill—he was convicted and sentenced to receive 15 lashes, and if found in this county at the next term, to receive 24 lashes more, and a fine of 100 dollars.

Judge Saunders, as far as we could learn, was very general satisfaction.

The following humorous account of the celebration of the 23d of February at a President's levee, is from a correspondent of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY IN WASHINGTON.

There is not the least doubt that this is a little the dullest country from the Hottentot's home the Sultan of Muscat's kingdom. The old Roman talked of democracy, and the Greeks pretended something in that way. But for the genuine, patent right democracy, our country against the world! This is Washington's Birth day, you see. The President, the Departments, the Senate, and we, who are mightier than all—we the people!—have celebrated it—by eating—

CHOCOLATE! The President's house was thrown open. The multitude swarmed in. The Secretaries the various Departments turned out. Representatives in squadrons left the capital—and all for the purpose of eating cheese! Yes, all for the purpose of eating cheese! Mind you, I don't laugh at it. Who has a better right to eat cheese than I? It is all the same to me whether I eat cheese or not. I eat it as the Treasury, why on earth should not the people nibble at the big cheese?

Mr. Van Buren was there to eat cheese. Mr. Webster was there to eat cheese. Mr. Woodbury, his most venerable lady, was there to eat cheese. Secretary Dickerson (unhappy man, he has a lady) was there to eat cheese. The gallant J. T. Johnson was eating cheese. The Court, in session, the beauty of Washington were all eating cheese. Officers in Washington, Foreign representatives in stars and garters, gay, joyous, and gorgeous women, in all the pride, and pomp, and pomp of wealth, were there eating cheese. Cheese, cheese, cheese, was on every body's lip, and in every body's mouth. All you eat was cheese. All you saw was cheese. All you smell was cheese. It was cheese, cheese, cheese. Streams of cheese were going up in smoke in every body's pipe. Bells of cheese were in a hundred pockets. Every handkerchief was of cheese. The whole atmosphere for half a mile around was infected with cheese.

Unhappily you fancy that I exaggerate. You see I find it difficult to believe that a whole city, the metropolis of this vast Union, where the mighty of the land, could all be engaged in eating cheese. Upon my word I tell you it is all the talk. Georgetown and Alexandria too were forth their crowds on purpose to eat cheese. In the Senate of the United States, where Webster, Adams, and Benton roared, adjourned—on purpose to eat cheese! The House of Representatives, the refuge of the people's sovereignty, at the care of Adams who always laces with a term, where Adams sits like Boreas, and Auster, burst out roars, to-day was hushed and calm, for almost all its members were off eating cheese. Eloquence was whelmed in cheese. The tide of words was quelled in a strife for cheese. It was for Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay, and Mr. White, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Bell, that they are on such terms with the President that they cannot go to eat cheese. Ah! Mr. Calhoun, if you had only been as sly a mouse as Mr. Van Buren, you would have been to-day under the President's wing instead of him, nibbling cheese. I did not in this monstrous cheese at all. I met its fragrance in many ways upon the avenue as I ran. I snuffed it in every breeze. I rushed with the crowd to get a bit, and even with a look would have been content—but alas, unhappy me! I got no cheese. I sneezed my hat in vain—I coughed and sneezed and struggled in the crowd, and maddened at last to desperation, I mounted on my shoulders of the mass for cheese. But it was gone! All gone! Nought but a few straggling suspicious crumbs were left when I reached the table on which it had been spread. Col. Benton had a lump, on which he was expatiating. Oh my mouth watered for that lump of cheese. On the day of my death I shall remember, I got no cheese.

I dare say that if Mrs. Trollope, that wicked woman, had been in Washington to-day, she would have made a terrible story of this mode of celebrating the birth-day of the Father of his country by eating cheese! She would have held us up as a horrid people, and set all Europe in a roar of laughter because we assembled in the mansion of our beloved President to eat cheese. The People are done but little else since the official announcement first appeared in the Globe, but to talk, or think of this eating of cheese. True, the crowd was immense, and not so select as one may see in the Palace of St. James, when King William gives a levee. True, blacks and whites and reds, mingled, a speckled concourse together, but then, this is a free country, you know. True, the boys stormed the East Room, mounted the table outside, and rolled through the inside with fifty feet over Turkey carpets, and were there reeling in Parisian mirrors—but this is a free country, you know. "This is the last hurrah!" we can give for Jackson—and as for Van Buren there is no hurrah about his name," you know.

The finale of this cheese party, which the President has given us I did not stop to see. General Jackson is very feeble, and he retired long before the multitude were in. But few saw him of the mass that came. This is the last of his appearance in the mansion allotted to the President of the United States. I wish him a happier and a quieter home in the Hermitage than he can have had here, where he had so many leeches to bleed him, and to bleed the People under his care. Mr. Van Buren will without a doubt, reform court etiquette amazingly—and ever I am, as will never give us another feed at cheese.

The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot detailing the proceedings before the House in the case of Whitney, gives the following:

"When the testimony of these witnesses was finished, Mr. Peyton submitted a motion which excited a great deal of attention; and deserves particular notice. It appears that among the documentary evidence sent to the 'Whitney Committee' by the Deposite Banks are copies of some very extraordinary correspondence between Whitney and the Bank of Burlington Vt. Whitney wrote a letter to the President of the Bank applying for the situation of agent of that institution, and enclosing among other recommendations of himself an anonymous letter which is referred to by him as coming from one 'high in the confidence of the Executive.' This letter recommends Whitney in the strongest terms, and expatiates on the advantages of having such 'an organ of intercommunication' for the purpose of corresponding with the various departments of public money, and thus controlling the currency, the domestic exchanges, and promoting the whole fiscal operations of the government! Yes! the whole currency, and exchanges, all placed under the thumb of N. M. Whitney! All this power, in the exercise of which every man in the nation is more or less interested, placed in the hands of a person as well as irresponsible; and yet the representatives of the people are not to ask who he is, and what he does, on pain of being denounced as a 'Spanish Inquisition.'"

Mr. Peyton now moved that the accused be required to testify either before the House, or before the committee whether Amos Kendall was the author of this anonymous letter?—and if he was not who was? He stated, in explanation, that it was important to have this question answered without delay, as the investigating committee were preparing to make a report. 'Tat House across the Atlantic!' Let your readers mark this—another refusal pregnant. He remembered that, that Whitney raised the cry 'inquisitorial' on every question propounded to him touching Amos Kendall!"

Louisville Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—The amendments of South Carolina to the charter of this company, have been passed in the House of Representatives of Kentucky, by which the branches which operated as fatal incumbrances to the construction of the road are lopped off, and Lexington is to be made the northern terminus. We are glad to see the Louisville Advertiser, who we consider as unfriendly to the whole improvement, speak in the following confident tone in regard to its final completion:—**Knox, Reg.**

"The Rail Road bill has passed the House of Representatives of this State. By it the charter of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company is so amended as to make Lexington the terminus for the present. It requires the Company, whenever they may extend the main stem north of Lexington, towards Newport and Covington, to construct the branches simultaneously to Mayville and Louisville.

"We are now confident Cincinnati and Charleston will accomplish their object. Let them go on, with the aid of Lexington. The Cincinnati and Charleston Company will not extend the work north of Lexington, but a new Company will do it, and thus the provision, as to the construction of the Mayville and Louisville branches, will become a dead letter upon our statute books."

Dr. Davis County.—The present week the County of Davis was organized, by the appointment of the following officers, &c.:

- JOHN CLEMENT, Esq., County Clerk.
- THOMAS FOSTER, Sheriff.
- BRAXTON BAILEY, Register.
- G. ADOLPHUS MILLER, County Solicitor.
- Nathan Chaffin, Rowland Crump, B. G. Jones, Thomas Ratledge, and Francis Williams, Esqrs., Commissioners of Public Buildings.
- Special Court.—Littleberry R. Ross, Jesse Clement and Giles W. Pearson, Esquires.

We understand that the Commissioners have decided upon locating the county seat at Mocksville, West. Car.

On Friday last the Legislature of Maryland elected John S. Spence a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next. Dr. S. is now in the Senate, having heretofore been elected to serve out the remainder of the term of the late Mr. Goldsborough.—**Nat. Int.**

Several of the new Senators of the United States elected for the term commencing on the 4th of next month, have already arrived in this city, with a view to taking their seats at the Extra Session of the Senate, called to meet on that day.—**ib.**

"The Scrap Book."—The first number of this publication by Blum & Son, Salem N. C. is before us; and judging from this number, the work bids fair to be quite interesting, and its typographical execution very creditable.

Another retirement.—We see it announced, that the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, Representative in Congress from the Edenton District in this State, declines a re-election, and will retire after the present Congress.

An independent Bank.—We learn from various sources, that the Bank of the State, in this City, although a Deposite Bank of the Government, has absolutely refused to recognize Whitney, in any manner, as an agent of the Government, and has never paid the slightest attention to his communications. In the first instance, one of the conditions proposed to the Bank, on which the Deposits were to be given, was, that it should contribute its proportion towards paying Whitney for his services; but this the Bank peremptorily refused to accede to, and the condition was stricken out, in which the Secretary of the Treasury acquiesced. We understand that Gen. Patterson, who, by virtue of his Office as Treasurer, was a Director of the Bank, on his recent visit to Washington, was summoned to appear before the Committee of Investigation; when, we presume, this information was elicited.—**Raleigh Register.**

fore the Committee of Investigation; when, we presume, this information was elicited.—**Raleigh Register.**

(FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL)

ESSAY—NO. 2.

That a general diffusion of knowledge among the great mass of the people would prove an incalculable blessing to society, I presume, no one will deny, who regards the intellectual powers of man as the noblest part of his nature, and believes that upon a proper exercise of the faculties depends his true happiness. If ignorance be one of the chief causes which disturb the harmonious operation of the machinery of Society, we restore tranquility by removing the cause. If knowledge be one of the main fountains from which virtuous conduct springs, then the more it is diffused, the more virtue will be exhibited on the stage of life in the ordinary transactions of men. A few Ferdinands, Winhamas, and Don Miguels may still remain, who look upon the great mass of the people as merely subjects of Legislation, or as tools to serve their ambition, yet the torrent of public opinion has set in counter to these illiberal and antiquated notions, and but few individuals of respectability, especially in the country, would be willing to hazard their reputations by attempting to sustain points so degrading and untenable. In hands where the strong holds of tyrannical governments and corrupt ecclesiastical establishments are established, their existence requires a veil of ignorance to be thrown around the mental eye of their subjects, and their actions hid from the light of truth; but in a republican government like ours, where the political power is vested in the hands of the people, and where there are so many pathetic appeals made to their passions, to judge the validity of public acts involving questions of constitutionality, and to sustain their representatives in their political course, our very existence rests upon general intelligence, for how can they judge what they do not understand? how can they understand unless they have been instructed, and how can they be instructed without Teachers? And how can men teach unless supported? Perhaps in no country of the world, is the great mass of the people better educated, than in these United States, yet how woefully deficient, both in extent and quality! One need not search long, either in this Village nor in this county, to be convinced, that the most absurd and superstitious notion, and the grossest ignorance on subjects intimately connected with human happiness, still prevail among many of the citizens. It is truly astonishing, where there is so much said on the subject of education, all speak in high patriotic terms of its value, and acknowledge its importance—that there should be no regular system of education organized in the State of N. Carolina, and that which does exist, should be so defective. There seems to be no general system of education in this State and but few Academies incorporated with a regular Board of Trustees which are managed by competent instructors: the business of instruction is left to be pursued by those who find no place in other professions—there is no system of Studies requisite, no rule of qualification, but all is left to the chance-medley, haphazard contrivances of individuals totally unqualified to judge at all on the subject. The notion or opinion prevails too generally that but little is requisite as to either a ability or moral character—that one can fill the tuteal chair almost as well as another, and that it is useless to pay high when we can employ those who will teach on our own terms. It is time that this absurd and ruinous opinion should be utterly exploded and the people waked up from their apathy—that moral incubus, which lies as a pestiferous mass upon the latent and physical energies of this State. Shall we lie still and slumber on through life, content with our condition, because we know so little relative to its true character, while our sister States are rising higher and marching onward in the intellectual race, or shall we awake from our lethargy, like 'the fabie giant of old, who rose fresh from his slumbers of a thousand years,' and tear away the mystic veil of ignorance which stretches, even from the mountains in the west down to the sea board in the east, with the exception of a few favoured spots, where the light of truth and science shines with their vivifying rays. Shall this state of things continue? However important it may be to effect a radical change in our literary system, little can be effected until our literary and professional men take a more active interest in its behalf, and the subject be brought to bear directly on the minds of the great mass of people and presented in the most interesting point of view. For but few individuals of the proper ability will be willing to devote their time to a profession so little honored, that the houses decayed and dilapidated building or rough made log cabins trying to nice feelings, and totally unfit for any thing else than an awkward mountaineer's habitation—yes, even in old Mecklenburg—the 'queen of Counties,' second in importance to none in relation to its wealth and agriculture, there never has been a commodious Male Academy built, so far as my knowledge extends. How art the mighty fallen since the Revolution, the time of her ancient glory, being the first to bid defiance to British tyranny! Can this be surprising since even Charlotte, its head and capitol, into which all her wealth flows, has never set an example? It is true, the Citizens of Charlotte have established a very respectable Female Academy which is under the control of very efficient instructors, and adds lustre to the character of the place, yet this act of patriotism will not atone for their dereliction of duty on the other point. Query? are the charming and lovely sex to make our future Representatives? With the exception of the labours of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, whose institution sent forth many a stream to fertilize the land, the deficiency or the want of permanent classical instruction is so great in other sections of the county, that even if Providence (to use the strong language of a respectable man) have not given a liberal education to more than three or four men—since the foundation of the world! What has been the consequence of this apathy and cold indifference in relation to the subject of Education? The citizens have not only been deprived of the benefits of a good sound English Education, but of the means of obtaining a knowledge of many other things interesting to rational persons, which under other circumstances, might be acquired with little expense. With the exception of the literary and a few other favored individuals, it may perhaps be said with propriety with respect to the rest, that of the magnitude and figure of the world they live in—of the seas, rivers, and islands which diversity its surface—of the various kinds of men that live upon its fruits—of the properties and qualities of the air which surrounds them—of the discoveries that have been made respecting light, heat, and electricity—of the motions of the starry orb—of the general laws which regulate the economy of nature—of the principles of legitimate reasoning—of just conceptions of the attributes and moral government of the Supreme Ruler of the universe—they are almost as ignorant as the wandering Arab or untutored Indian—yes I might add—of the genius and the principles of the government under which they live and must protect, for I have been credibly informed that many persons west of us during the last Presidential canvass did not know that such a thing was on hand. How can this state of things be remedied without suitable instructors? How can suitable instructors be had while the profession is so little honored, and the

prejudices and errors which surround it, are so great. Here I am content, is the source of all the evils complained of in relation to the deficiencies and imperfect diffusion of Education—the People do not value it as they ought. If they looked upon it as the accumulation of sin and did not place it low down on the list of dispossessions—if a sound literary change was wrought in public sentiment, Teachers in abundance every where would rise up fully qualified to serve in the best manner. Let the demand be what it ought to be, and the supply will soon take care of itself. The public pulse is so low, and the general demand for instruction is so weak, that but few are engaged competent to teach even their own native language. Yes—that Institution which does more than anything else, to form the character of the citizen, is entrusted to the care of ill qualified persons, and what is worse, it is feared, that the public think it makes but little difference who the instructors are. Now it is wonderful that men require experience, stability and maturity of age to manage their moneyed concerns and transact their political affairs, but will carelessly turn over to indifferent, and often dissipated persons, the holy and important business of educating their children—of forming the character of the rising generation,—upon which the whole fabric of civil society rests and our very existence depends. Is there a merchant in Charlotte that would be willing to commit the whole management of his Store, even for one day, to a man unacquainted with the business of merchandizing? Is there a good farmer in the State of North Carolina that would hazard the care of his best, or the interest of his farm to a green inexperienced boy? Yet, mirabile dictu, will carelessly entrust to such a one, the training and development of the innate energies of their children's minds, upon which their happiness and interest rests, and think they ought to be very thankful to them for such noble provision in their behalf. Besides many individuals are unwilling to employ a Physician to extract a tooth or prescribe an emetic unless he has attended the medical lectures and received a certificate of his qualifications: And in our courts of justice a man will not be permitted to manage a case involving the value of a shilling, unless he has studied the whole source of law and received a diploma from a college of eminent lawyers and judges, yet but little is required, as to qualifications of those who are moulding the youthful mind, upon which every thing else depends. **JUVENIS.**

MARRIED.
In this County, on Thursday evening, the 2nd inst., by the Rev. James Thomas, Dr. JNO. M. HAPPOLD to Miss DORAS H. FOSTER.

In Cabarrus County, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. JAMES BOND, of Rockingham, to Miss SARAH COLEMAN, daughter of J. B. Coleman, Esq., of Cabarrus.

DIED.
In this town on the 8th instant, SAMUEL, infant son of Joseph P. Pritchard, aged about one year.

We are authorized to announce PEARSON THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE MAGIC LANTERN!!

Employed to illustrate the Arts and Sciences, and designed, at once, to delight the imagination, elevate the mind, expand the understanding, and impress the heart with right conceptions of the BEING and ATTRIBUTES of the DEITY.

MR. J. McKee
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and country adjacent that he will deliver TWO Lectures on Astronomy and Philosophy, at Mr. Alexander's Hotel, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

FIRST LECTURE. ASTRONOMY.

This Lecture shall be illustrated with Splendid Magical Views of the Ptolemaic, the Egyptian, the Tychoenic, the Copernican, and the Newtonian Systems of the Universe, Telescopic Views of the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn and Herschel. Also a View of the Earth, the Earth with the signs of the Zodiac, the Earth and Moon, the Sun, Earth and Moon, and signs of the Z-diac, Eclipses of the Moon, Eclipses of the Sun, Tides of the Sea, some of the principal Constellations in the heavens.

NATURAL HISTORY.

This part of the Lecture shall be illustrated with splendid views of 40 Animals and 30 Birds.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

This part will consist of luminous Views of all the KINGS and QUEENS of England, from the year 1066 to the present time; in all THIRTY SIX; warranted to be fac-similes of the best Portraits in England.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

This part will consist of a view of the Tower of Babel, Pharaoh's daughter drawing Moses out of the water, Moses striking the Rock, Abraham offering up Isaac, Increase of the Widow's Oil, Samuel anointing David, King of Israel, Elijah and Elisha striking the water with a garment, Elijah ascending to heaven.

SECOND LECTURE. ON GEOGRAPHY.

And shall include a description of the size, rotundity, and artificial divisions of the Earth, and will be illustrated by the exhibition of one hundred and thirteen splendid Magical Views, of all the ranks in society, representing the modern costume of the following nations & places, viz. France, Austria, Iceland, Turkey, Tartary, Persia and Arabia, Java, Abyssinia and Egypt, Tripoli and North Africa, South Sea Islands and North West of America.

The following recommendation is from the Rev. Mr. Tuston, chaplain of the University of Virginia:—
"I have attended the lectures of Mr. McKee, on Astronomy, &c. and take great pleasure in certifying my entire satisfaction with his capacity for imparting instruction upon that sublime and interesting subject. I therefore recommend, most cheerfully, his undertaking to the patronage of the public."

SEPTIMUS TUSTON.
Charlotte, Jefferson Co. Va. March 25, 1836.
Admittance to each lecture 50 cents, children half price.
N. B. Persons of colour not admitted.
March 7, 1837.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.
March 7, 1837.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

PUBLIC AUCTION!!

THE Subscriber, according to the last Will and Testament of Guy Maxwell, deceased, was appointed his Executor, therefore, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 28th of this instant, at the late residence of said deceased, all the property which was not willed; consisting of
Mares, Mules, Cows, Hogs, Sheep,
Two road Wagons, Two Carts,
One Gig and Harness,
Two Stills and vessels,
Two sets of Blacksmith Tools,
Threshing Machine,
One Patent Corn Mill,
Corn Sheller, Wind Mill,
Corns, Oats, Bacon, Hay, Fodder,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Implements,
and a great number of articles not necessary to enumerate.

Also, on the same day, I will rent until the 1st of January next, the Plantation on which E. W. Maxwell has formerly resided, if not sold previously.
Sale to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock. Terms of sale made known on that day.

WM. MAXWELL, Ex'r.
March 1st, 1837.

N. B. The subscriber would make use of the present opportunity of informing the old friends and customers of his Father, that he will continue to sell for CASH, or the usual credit, to punctual dealers, at private sale and very reduced prices, the

Stock of Goods

now remaining on hands in the Store. He is authorized to reduce the profits one half, which he has no hesitation in saying, will make them cheaper than they can be purchased at any other place in the county.—
The stock consists of almost every article, usually kept in a Country Store, the principal part of which were purchased about two months since. The public are respectfully invited to call, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

WM. MAXWELL, Ex'r.

Public Sales.

ON Monday the 27th instant, I will offer at public sale, at the Court House in

Charlotte, the following valuable plantations, viz: Two tracts formerly owned by Frederick Dinkins, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek. One tract containing 450 acres, subject to the Widow's Dower, joining the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Mrs. Susanna Smartt, Mrs. Obedience Dinkins, Henry H. Glover, and Maj. B. Wethers—the land equal to any in the country. The other tract, containing about 300 acres, without incumbrance, joining the lands of Henry H. Glover, Hugh Harris, Benjamin Wethers and others, called the McRee tract, also very valuable.

At the same time and place, I will sell, to the highest bidder, the valuable plantation, formerly owned by David Rhoe, in said County, joining the lands of Robert Campbell, Thos. J. Grier, Maj. Wethers and Robert Stuart, supposed to contain 150 acres, subject to the Widow's Dower.

Also, on Tuesday 28th, viz. the day following, I will sell, on the premises, one other tract formerly owned by Ezra Alexander, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, in said County, joining the lands of Maj. B. Morrow, James McCulloch, Thos. N. Alexander and others, containing 101 acres.

All the above mentioned lands will be sold by virtue of decrees issued from the Court of Equity, for the benefit of partition among the heirs at law, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. C.
Mecklenburg Co. N. C. March 3, 1837. 138

For Rent.

THE House now occupied by Edmund Smith, near the Methodist Church on 7th Street. Possession given immediately.
P. THOMPSON.
March 9, 1837.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, 17th inst. I will sell at Public Sale, at my plantation, three miles and a half from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's road, a quantity of
Corn and Fodder,
20 or 25 bushels of clean Wheat,
—ALSO—
Horses, Hogs, Cattle,
Farming Utensils,
Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
IRA PARKS.
March 7, 1837.

NOTICE.

The Celebrated JACK SIR HENRY,

WILL stand this Spring Season, at the following places, viz: at James H. Kennedy's, 5 miles south of Charlotte, on the Providence Road, and at my own stable, a week at a time at each stand, commencing the 15th of March and ending the 15th of June, and will be let to Mares at Three Dollars the leap; Five Dollars the Season; Eight Dollars to ensure—the insurance money to be due as soon as the Mare is known to be with foal. Trading the Mare forfeits the insurance.
ON all persons putting Mares last Season by the insurance that has proven to be with foal, will please call and pay the subscriber.
JNO. W. POTTS.
March 1st, 1837.

Sale of Gen. Joseph Graham's NEGROES & LAND.

THE administrators will proceed to sell, at the late residence of Gen. Joseph Graham, dec'd., in Lincoln county, on the 22d of March, 1837, the following Property, viz:

**A large quantity of CORN,
A quantity of Iron, Castings
and Pigmetal,
Tyrolese Gold Mill Castings,
Stampers, Troughs, &c.
Nails, LEATHER, Library,
Surveying Instruments,
1 Mantlepiece Clock, (Brass)
1 Straw Cutter, (Eastman's Patent)
Household & Kitchen Furniture.**

44 NEGROES, ALL YOUNG.

Among the number are some good Pottery, Refractory in a Forge and Hammermen, Blacksmiths, Carpenters and Colliers.

Terms—A credit, and made known on the day of Sale. Sale from day to day.

JNO. D. GRAHAM,
M. W. ALEXANDER,
Administrators with the Will annexed.

N. B. The heirs will proceed to sell at the same time and place, all the landed property of said deceased, consisting in part of a first rate Farm, with a newly finished frame Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses. Other lands partly improved.

On P. S. The administrators will attend at Venus Furnace, Lincoln county, on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of March, to settle the Books and old Notes, and hope all indebted will attend, and thereby save cost, as a further indulgence cannot be given.

J. D. G. Adams, &c.
M. W. A.

February 13, 1837. 137

The Salisbury, Lincolnton, and Rutherfordton papers will please give the above 4 insertions, and forward account to this office for payment.

Heavy City, and Foreign Hides.
THE subscriber has constantly on hand, and receiving daily,

Heavy City, New York, and Foreign Hides,
well worth the attention of Tanners in the interior, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms for Cash or City Acceptances.

—ALSO—
Leather of all kinds on hand, and finished to order at the shortest notice.

S. CRUICKSHANK.
Charlotte, Jan. 28, 1837. 143

Dr. S. E. Watson

HAVING located himself on the Plantation recently occupied by Hugh M. Lee, 2 miles South-east of Sharon Church, in Providence Settlement, offers his Professional Services to the inhabitants.

Jan. 30, 1837. 136

SELLING OFF To Close.

THE Subscriber, determined to close his present business, will sell at very reduced prices, until the 1st of April, when the remaining stock will be sold at Auction.

**ON HAND,
25 Hogsheads Sugars,
50 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
200 pieces Dundee Cotton
Bagging,
100 coils of Rope and Twine,
Teas, Leaf Sugars, &c. &c.**

—ALSO—
A General Assortment of
Cloths, Casimires, Satinets,
Lincens, Negro Cloth, Prints, Merinos, Domestic Goods, Hats,
Caps, Saddlery, Shoes, Hardware,
Cutlery, Crockery, Iron, &c.

All having demands will please present them, and those indebted call and settle before the first of March, or their papers will be lodged for collection.

P. McCASKILL.
Camden, Jan. 7, 1837. 137

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of James Gribble, dec'd., late of the County of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, who was administrator of Elizabeth Hodge dec'd., late of said County and State: I, William Gribble, as executor, do hereby give notice to the heirs of Robert Hodge, dec'd., who are not residents of this State, that I am now prepared and ready to pay over to them the sum said Robert Hodge or his heirs were entitled to; and I do hereby give notice, that I will not hold myself liable to pay interest from this date, as I am ready to pay over the money at any time.

WM. GRIBBLE, Ex'r.
Jan. 30th, 1837. 143

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

—ALSO—
Some new Furniture.
For further particulars, enquire of Pearsall Thompson.
JOS. P. FRITCHARD.
Nov. 3, 1836. 144

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig.

The following parody on Brown's Address is considered by the editor of a *happy hit* at the times. Should you concur with him in this opinion, he will thank you to give it an insertion in the Whig.

Whigs who he will Calhoun taught—
Whigs whom good he never taught—
Whigs who often never sought,
Draw for liberty.

See Missouri's reptile crawl—
In his slime thro' Senate hall—
Blotting records, truth and a—
Even decency.

Who was he such traitor curst,
As wish to trample in the dust
The Senate firm—the Senate just?
Let him be expung'd!

From the West rise to our view,
Forms of mix'd and subtle hue,
Malignant's motley crew—
Johnson's family.

By the rights our maidens claim—
By the hopes of honest fame,
We will virtue's cause maintain,
Truth and dignity.

Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the Eastern clouds do low'—
See approach Van Buren's power,
Spoils and slavery.

Who for Constitution Law,
Freedom's sword was strongly drawn,
Freemen stand or freemen fall,
Let him on us die.

By oppression's woes and pains—
By the Constitution slain,
We will drain our dearest vein,
Or we will be free.

Cash the slave whose only toil
Is to amass the golden spoil,
Tho' they drench their native soil
With the patriot's blood.

Columbia calls upon the brave
Her charter'd rights again to save,
And freedom's banner broadly wave
O'er our country dear.

The Highwayman of his Guard.

A rider to a commercial house in London, was attacked a few miles beyond Winchester, by a single highwayman, who robbed him of his purse and pocket book, containing cash and notes to a considerable amount. "Sir," said the rider, "I have suffered you to take my property, and you are welcome to it. It is my master's and the loss of it cannot do him much harm, but as it will look very cowardly in me to have been robbed without making my defence, I should wish you just to fire a pistol through my coat." "With all my heart," said the highwayman! "where will you have the ball?" Here, said the rider, just by the side of the button. The unthinking highwayman was as good as his word—but as soon as he had fired, the rider knocked him off his horse; and with the assistance of a traveller, who came up at the time, lodged the highwayman in jail.

A story somewhat like this, which by the way is a good many years older than Joe Miller, Esq. is told of the late earl of Berkeley—the father, by the by, of the valorous gentlemen who lately covered himself with glory by flogging poor little Fraser, the publisher of Fraser's Magazine. The earl was a notorious shooter of highwaymen—in his day Bagshot Heath and Houndslow Heath were frequented by gentlemen of the road in considerable numbers—and had often been heard to say that he never would be robbed by a single footpad, although he might perhaps think proper to yield his purse if attacked by more than one.

He was crossing Bagshot one night in his carriage, when a loud voice was heard commanding the coachman to stop. The order was obeyed, and in another moment a pistol was thrust in at the window, and a highwayman well mounted, appeared by the side of the vehicle. "You have said that you will not be robbed by a single footpad, my Lord," said the robber, "and I have concluded to try whether you will keep your word.—I will trouble you for your purse and whatever other valuables you may have about you." "It is very true," answered the earl putting his hand to his pocket, "that I have made such an assertion; and, in the fulfillment of it, I would not give you my purse and pocket-book now, if it was not for the presence of your companion, who is looking over your shoulder." The robber, startled from his presence of mind; turning hastily round to see who was looking over his shoulder, and in a moment the earl's bullet was in his heart.

A Grave Joke.—Many good stories are told of old Ethan Allen, of revolutionary memory. The following is not a bad one: He was one evening at a party where his well known courage was the theme of observation. "He fears nothing said one." "And I would wager any amount that he would not hesitate to go into the churchyard across the way, and dig a skull from one of the tombs there, added another." The wager was agreed upon, and one of the party suddenly left the apartment, as Allen entered it. The absent *bon vivant* procured a sheet, whitened his face, and repaired to one of the vaults in question, with a view of frightening the old veteran, should he have the temerity to further the wishes of the company. Allen was made acquainted with the nature of the wager, and without a moment's hesitation, said he would bring the required skull and lay it upon the table. He went to the vault and laid his hand upon one, when his concealed acquaintance cried out in a sepulchral tone, "That's mine!" "Very well," replied he and picked up another. When the same voice repeated— "That's mine too!" "That can't be true," returned the imperturbable hero, for no man

can have two skulls! Upon this he quickly left the vault, with the exclamation, "I have lost the skull!" his friend following in hot haste, half frightened out of his senses. Allen, however, amongst reached the room where he had left his companions, and placing the skull upon the table, exclaimed, "There, gentlemen, there you have it; but look at it quickly, for the fellow is close behind me that owns it!" The man in the sheet immediately came in, and the laugh was universal against him.

HYGEIAN RULES.

The following valuable rules are to be drawn from the work of Dr. Beaumont of the United States Army, on Physiology and Digestion. Dr. B., it will be recollected, had for several years a rare opportunity to test, by actual experiments and personal observation, the effects of various substances upon the human stomach.—*American Temp. Intel.*

1. Bulk, or food possessing a due proportion of inosistitious with nutritious matter, is best calculated to preserve the permanent welfare of the organs of digestion, and the general interest of the system.

2. The food should be plainly and simply prepared, with no other seasoning but a little salt, or occasionally a very little vinegar.

3. Full and deliberate mastication, or chewing, is of great importance.

4. Swallowing the food slowly, or in small quantities, and at short intervals, is very necessary.

5. A quantity not exceeding the real wants of the economy, is of prime importance to health.

6. Solid aliment, thoroughly masticated, is far more salutary than soups, broths, &c.

7. Fat meats, butter and oily substances of every kind, are difficult of digestion, offensive to the stomach, and tend to derange that organ, and produce disease.

8. Spices, pepper, stimulating and heating condiments of every kind retard digestion and injure the stomach.

9. Coffee and tea debilitate the stomach and impair digestion.

10. Alcohol, whether in the form of distilled spirits, wine, beer, cider, or any other intoxicating liquors, impairs digestion, debilitates the stomach, and if persevered in for a short time, always induces a morbid state of that organ.

11. Narcotics of every kind impair digestion, debilitate the stomach and tend to disease.

12. Simple water is the only fluid called for by the wants of the economy; the artificial drinks are all more or less injurious; some more so than others; but none can claim exemption from the general charge.

13. Gentle exercise, after eating, promotes digestion more than indolent inactivity and rest.

14. Sleep, soon after eating, retards digestion, and leads to debility and derangement of the stomach.

15. Anger, fear, grief, and other strong emotions disturb digestion, and impair the functional powers of the stomach and deteriorate the secretions generally.

DEFECT IN A MILL.

A faithful Minister, who knew that a miller in a certain neighborhood, who was proud of his business and machinery, prosecuted his calling on the Lord's day, as many millers do, felt it a duty to call upon and get into conversation with him about his mill.

"A fine mill," said he, "one of the completest I have ever seen."

This was nothing more than just. The miller had heard as much many times before; but his skill and judgment were gratified by this new testimony, and his feelings conciliated.

"But, oh!" continued the minister, after a little pause, "there is one defect in it."

"What is that?" carefully asked the miller.

"A very serious defect, too."

"Eh?" replied the miller, turning up his face.

"A defect that is likely to counterbalance all its advantages."

"Well what is it?" said the miller, standing up and looking the minister in the face.

The minister went on: "A defect which is likely to ruin the mill."

"What is it?" rejoined the miller.

"And will, no doubt, one day destroy the owner."

"And can't you say it out?" cried the impatient miller.

"It goes on the Sabbath!" exclaimed the minister, in a firm, solemn, and monitory tone.

The astonished man stood blank and thunderstruck, and remained listening with meek submission, to a remonstrance and exhortation of a quarter of an hour's length, in which the danger of his state and practices, and the call to repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, were urged upon him.

A Jocular Couple.—An accepted suitor one day walking with the object of his affection hanging upon his arm, and describing the ardency of his affection, "How transported I am to have you hanging on my arm." "Upon my word," said the lady, "you make us out to be a very respectable couple, when one is transported, and the other hanging."

Old Age.—The soul of the just, like flowers, more abundantly give out their fragrance in the evening of their days.

\$20 Reward.

LOST on Monday, a leather Pocket Book, on the evening of the 23d of December, 1836, in the town of Charlotte. Contents as near as can be remembered as follows, to wit: One note on Jas. R. Neely for five hundred dollars; dated on the 20th of December, 1835. One on Col. Fitchney Caldwell for 200 dollars, date not recollected. One note on William W. Walker for \$100, date not recollected. One note on Capt. James Thompson for \$40, date not recollected. One note on William W. Walker for \$20, dated on the 13th of August, 1836. One letter from Col. A. F. Caldwell to Capt. Jas. A. Black of Cherokee Ironworks—also a Note of \$575 or \$675 and some cents on myself and receipted by said Black. Two or three receipts by Lee Allen for near one hundred dollars each, but the exact amount not recollected nor date, and a number of other papers not recollected. Cash lost in the Book, Twenty-five Dollars, also three pieces of Gold Bullion, probably about 30 pennyweights in all. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for the delivery of said book and the above contents at the Printing Office, and ask no questions. All persons are forewarned not to trade for said notes.

JAMES MONTEITH.
307
Jan. 30, 1837.

\$175 Reward.

RANAWAY from Joseph Brandon, on the 6th of July last, a bright yellow boy by the name of REUBEN, about 6 feet high, 23 or 23 years of age, and very likely.

Also, on the 11th of September, his wife, named JINNEY, bright yellow, about 20 years old and 5 feet high, very likely and heavy built. The above boy was seen a short time ago, in the neighborhood of Sumner's Mine, in Mecklenburg county. A reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the boy, and 75 dollars for the girl, if confined in any jail so that we can get them.

HENRY FULENWIDER.
JOSEPH BRANDON.
Lincoln County, Jan. 19, 1837. 207

State Bank of North-Carolina.
PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.
Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 30339

Lost by Mail.

BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and Me-Lenoisville, Tenn., the left hand half of a One Hundred Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable at Philadelphia, No. 153, Letter E, dated Sept. 3, 1833, S. Joudan, Cashier, N. Biddle, President. The letter was mailed the 17th April, 1836.

—ALSO—
The right hand end of a twenty dollar Note on the Bank of the U. S. payable at Fayetteville to John W. Sanford, Letter B. No. 488.

WM. REED.
30335
Dec. 13, 1836.

Springs & Dinkins.

THE death of Mr. Dinkins dissolves the above firm, and renders it necessary for all Persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm, are requested to make speedy payment.—All open accounts not closed by "CASH or NOTES," between this and next April, will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.

LEROT SPRINGS,
Surreiving Partner of Springs & Dinkins.
Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Retains his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business in his own name, at their former stand, the "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries; and hopes by assiduous attention, general stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.

LEROT SPRINGS.
Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836. 187

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named GEORGE, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Weathers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.
Dec. 12, 1836. 2447

THE Shop between Mr. G.

ham's and Mr. Colman's, late occupied by George on a Shop. Persons giving immediately. For particulars, enquire at this office.
Jan. 20, 1837. 310

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, near doors out of the Cannon Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, will warrant his work to be as well done, low, and as durable, as any ever made at this place. All he wishes is a fair trial, and a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see his

ARCHIBALD HILL.
237
Dec. 4, 1836.

N. B. All articles in the above line now repaired on the shortest notice.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of W. Morrison, deceased; This to notify all Persons indebted to said Testor's Estate to come forward and settle, and those having claims to present them with the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOS. H. WILSON, Ex'r.
Jan. 6, 1837.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S



INVALUABLE OINTMENT.

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.
Can now be obtained of my left leg, or at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar.—One dozen, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 120

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.
I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the 1st of March last. It would occasionally heal, and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and became very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I used much exercise, and very imprudently used my hands. My leg has been well for some six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOWAY.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—FEBRUARY 14.
Brandy, Peach, 70 a 75 Iron, 45
do Apple, 55 a 65 Molasses, 45
do Bacon, 16 a 17 Nails, cut, 7 1/2
do Butter, 24 a 25 Sugar, brown, 8
do Hops, 10 a 12 Lard, 16
do Coffee, 12 a 14 Lump, 16
do Cotton, 13 a 15 Salt, 60
do do Bagging, 16 a 20 Tobacco, leaf, 31
do Corn, 25 a 30 Tallow, 9
do Flaxseed, 8 1/2 a 9 Wheat, 5
do Flour, 6 1/2 a 9 Whiskey, 25
do Feathers, 40 a 45 Wool, 25

CHERAW—FEBRUARY 21.
Bacon, 13 a 15 Iron, 45
do Butter, 20 a 22 Molasses, 50
do Bagging, 18 a 20 Oats, 40
do Hops, 12 a 14 Rice, 40
do Coffee, 12 a 14 Sugar, leaf, 12
do Cotton, 14 a 16 Salt, in sacks, 31
do Corn, 20 a 25 do bush, 10
do Flour from wags, 10 a Tallow, 10
do Feathers, 40 a 45 Tobacco, manf, 10

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 18.
Butter, 12 a 14 Molasses, Cane, 45
do Bacon, 18 a 20 do Orleans, 50
do Hops, 12 a 14 Salt, in sacks, 31
do Bagging, 20 a 25 do in bulk, 10
do do, 25 a 30 Sugar, leaf, 12
do Cotton, 13 a 17 do brown, 25
do Coffee, 12 a 17 do Orleans, 15
do Corn, 25 a 30 do St. Croix, 11
do Flour, country, 10 a 11 do Havana, 15
do Iron, Sweden, 6 a 7 Tallow, 10
do do English, 5 a 5 1/2 Whiskey, 45

CHARLESTON—FEBRUARY 18.
Apple Brandy, 37 a 40 Mackerel, No. 1, 11 1/2
do Bacon, 10 a 14 do No. 2, 10
do do Hams, 12 a 17 do No. 3, 7 1/2
do Butter, 16 a 18 Nails, cut, 6
do Bagging, 20 a 24 Oats, 40
do Hops, 8 a 12 Rice, prime, 25
do Butter, 18 a 22 do inferior, 20
do Cotton, upland, 14 a 17 Salt, in sacks, 31
do Coffee, prime, 13 a 14 do in bulk, 10
do do inferior, 11 a 12 do T. Island, 23
do Corn, 1 a 2 Sugar, Havana, 23
do Cognac Brandy, 14 a 2 do leaf, 15
do Flour, 11 a 12 do brown, 25
do Holland Gin, 1 a 1 1/2 do St. Croix, 11
do Iron, Russian, 5 a 5 do Jamaica, 14
do do Sweden, 5 a 5 do N. Orleans, 8
do Lard, 18 a 20 Tallow, 9
do Molasses, Cane, 36 a 40 Tallow, Carolina, 10
do do Orleans, 50 a 52 Whiskey, 45